since the departure from El Paso. It drove through Topeka without stop and got to Kansay City at 4:51 P. M. A fresh locomotive was ready and the train was off again at 4:52. The officials at El Paso had calculated that the train would be in Chicago between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. It got there in time to leave for New York over the Lake Shore at 5 o'clock.

At every stop John W. Gates, who is in Port Arthur, was informed by telegraph of the condition of his son, and Mrs. Charles G. Gates at her home, 667 Madison avenue, also received frequent bulletins. On Saturday Mrs. Gates received this message, dated Herington.

"Doing nicely. Will be home to-mor

Yesterday afternoon word came to be from Buffalo that Mr. Gates was "resting" comfortably" and would be in New York about 11 o'clock

USED HER HAT FOR SHIELD. Goldman Hurt in Collision, but Wife and The mails in the station were saved. Boy Uninjured.

Edward Goldman, a dry goods dealer living at 139 East Forty-second street, was severely out and bruised yesterday afternoon in a collision on Lexington avenue between the taxicab in which he was riding with his wife and six-yearold son and a touring car belonging to William T. Dewart, a director of the Munsey Company.

Mr. Dewart was being driven to the Grand Central Station to catch a train At the entrance at Forty-fourth street Henry Grippen, his chauffeur, started to turn the big car so as to come to the

west curb pointing south. The taxicab in which the Goldmans were riding was coming south at a smart pace and Mrs. Goldman saw that a collision was unavoidable. She grasped her son in her arms, pulled the rug over them both and pulling off her large pic

ture hat let it slide down over their faces When the crash came Moses Barnett owner and driver of the taxicab, ducked out of the way as the front glass of the taxicab was smashed into the interior of the car. Goldman's wife and boy escaped untouched behind their im promptu protection.

The cab was badly damaged and there was a twenty minute traffic delay before it could be moved out of the way

FLIM FLAMED BY KNOCKEM Being the Adventure of Meriden Man Who Harkened to Strangers

"Lieutenant," said a young man las night to Lieut. Bill Ennis in the East Fifty-first street police station, "I want my money back. I lent it to a man on Forty-second street, and he hasn't come around. I want it back "

The young man, who said he was R. H Erkine, a dealer in automobiles in Meriden. Conn., was asked who the man was to whom he lent the money. He replied that he was Mr. Knockem, son of the jeweler, and the amount was \$33. Lieut, Ennis professed ignorance as to the jeweller Knockem and asked for the story.

"I met a man I'd never seen before." said Mr. Erkine. "on Forty-second street near Fifth avenue. He asked my pardon for accosting me, but he had a diamond ring to sell, and wouldn't I buy it?

"I told him I couldn't, but he showed it to me, saying that he had got it in a way that he didn't want to tell. He was willing to sell it cheap. I told him I didn't think I'd buy it and started away. "Then another man came up, who asked

didn't think I'd buy it and started away.

"Then another man came up, who asked
me if I had been talking to a stranger. I
said I had, and he told me that I must
be careful in New York. Then the first
man came back, showing the ring.

"Gee whiz,' said the man I had just
met, 'is that what you wanted to sell?
That's a great diamond.'

"Then he pulled out a card, saying that
he was the son of Knockem, the leweller.

had \$3 in my pocket, but some more in my room, at 110 West Sixty-fourth street.

my room, at 110 West Sixty-fourth street, and would go and get it if they would wait. Mr. Knockem said he would accept the money as a loan, for he wanted to buy the ring. He looked so honest I thought I could trust him.

"All three of us went to my room and I got \$30. Then the first man I met went away with the money. Mr. Knockem said his father was dining at the Plaza and all we would have to do would be to got to him and then everything would be all a right. He went up stairs with the ring to look for his father, saying that he had a to look for his father, saying that he had a to look for his father, saying that he had a to look for his father, saying that he had a to look for his father, saying that he had a found him dead on the floor.

Total increase

Property exempt from taxation for 1910 was \$1,788,095,746, an increase over 1909 of \$74,344,063.

FRANCHISE ASSESSMENTS.

Tentative Figures for This City \$18,000.000 Above Last Year's Finals.

The total tentative special franchise assessments in Greater New York for the gassessments in Greater New York for the sassessments in Greater New York for the gassessments in Greater New York for the sassessments in Great to look for his father, saying that he had a room there. I waited for almost an hour, but he didn't come back. Then the clerk told me that Mr. Knockem didn't have a room there at all. He advised me to come over here and tell you about it."

TWO HURT BY AUTOS. Owners of Cars Take Victims to Hospital

and Report Accidents.

Alfred Knoeppel, 19 years old, son of John Knoeppel, an upholstery dealer living at 1345 Franklin avenue, The Bronx, ran down five-year-old Samuel New-bery of 631 Jefferson place while the youngster was playing in the street near his home with several other children yesterday afternoon.

Knoeppel put the boy in his car and took the boy's mother along to Fordham Hospital. The boy's lips were severely cut and he suffered from shock, but was not otherwise hurt. Mr. Knoeppel re-ported the accident to the police.

The mudguard of the automobile of F. S. Herher, who lives at the Manhattan Club, at Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, struck a laborer at Broadway and 232d street a reversion of termes. sixth street, struck a laborer at Broadway and, 232d street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Herher put the man in his car and drove two miles to the Fordham Hospital, where a doctor examined the man and found him suffering only from bruises and cuts. The man decided he would be better off at home, so Mr. Herher took Min home, at 3427 Kingsbridge avenue, The Bronx, a distance of two more miles, and then he drove to the police station and made a report. The man struck was Vincenzo Astrui, 36 years old.

The Goulden Measure Seems to Be Fa-

Service Employees Retirement Association, which is against the Gillett contributory pension bill and in favor of the bill providing for a straight pension by the Government to retired civil service employees, met yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel and reindorsed the Goulden bill. Delegates from the recent national convention of the association reported that the sentiment at the convention in favor of the Goulden bill was almost unanimous and that in the District of Columbia the vote of the civil service employees was overwhelmingly in favor of the Goulden bill.

in favor of the Goulden bill.

Andrew McKee of this city, president of Branch No. 2 and also national president of the association, said that other influences were at work in favor of a pension plan for the civil service employees. He said that George W. Perkins and other leading members of the National Civic Federation are in favor of a pension plan.

But he did not specify the plan.

Was a member of the German Benevolent Society.

John Tyler Washburn, a wealthy brick manufacturer of Saugerties, N. Y. died at Tampa, Fla., Saturday, where he had gone for Kimeston, N. Y. Democratic member of Kimeston, N. Y. Democratic member of Kimeston, N. Y. Democratic member of the Society.



STATION AT HAVRE BURNED. Mails Saved, but 90 Freight Cars De-

stroyed-Loss \$2,000,000. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN HAVRE, Feb. 19 .- A portion of the railway station was destroyed by fire to-day. Ninety freight cars were burned.

JOHN ANDERSON DEAD. Built the Hotel Ormond and Helped De-

The loss is placed at \$2,000,000

velop the White Mountain Region. John Anderson, who built the Hotel Ormond at Ormond Beach, Fla., and who did a great deal to develop the White Mountain region, died yesterday at his

home in Ormond Beach Mr. Anderson was born in August. 1853. His father was Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, Collector of Portland under Cleveland and president of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. His grandfather was John Anderson, member of Congress in the '40s.

When Mr. Anderson was about 20 years old he came to this city and entered the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. After a few years he went to Florida for his health and struck by the opportunities offered by the State remained there for some time and invested in orange groves and real estate. About twenty years ago he with several other men built the Hotel Ormond.

Mr. Anderson had always been interested in the White Mountains. He had trayelled every trail in their recesses and had laid out roads where he thought they were necessary. He was at one time a member of the State Road Com-mission of New Hampshire. Gov. Mc-Lean appointed him a delegate to the International Roads Conference in Paris. About six years ago Joseph Stickney. out six years ago Joseph Stickne the firm of Stickney, Cunningham Co., asked Mr. Anderson to take charge of the Mount Washington Hotel with an eye to promoting that section of New Hampskire.

Mr. Anderson never married Hamps

Anderson never married. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Frank S. Sweetser of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Charles F. Anderson of 337 West Eighty-

AUGUST GRASSMAN DIES. Ex-Mayor of Hoboken Stricken at Box Office of Theatre.

seventh street

Ex-Mayor August Grassman of Hoooken collapsed at the box office of the Gayety Theatre in Washington street, the commission recommends that a fixed Jersey City, last night as he was buying rule be imposed by law on county superan admission ticket for a Sunday performan admission tieset for a Santa planta and an action to be benefit of the Seamen's Home. He died a few minutes later as three physicians were working over him. Heart failure was the cause of death.

physicians were working over him. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Mr. Grassman was born in Hamburg, Germany, on March 9, 1846. He came to America in 1865 and settled in Hoboken. He was elected a member of the Common Council in the '80s three times on the Democratic ticket, the Republican and a combined Democratic and Republican ticket. He ran for Mayor on an independent ticket in 1888 and defeated Edwin J. Kerr by 246 votes. He was reelected Mayor in 1889 without met, is that what you wanted to sell?
That's a great diamond.

"Then he pulled out a card, saying that he was the son of Knockem, the jeweller, and knew a great deal about precious stones. I was interested. I said I only had \$3 in my pocket, but some more in my room, at 110 West Sixty-fourth street.

His daughter-in-law heard him fall and found him dead on the floor.

Mr. Avery was 72 years old. At one time he was the proprietor of Congress Hall in Saratoga, N. Y. Later he ran the Hotel Castleton, New Brunswick, N. J., and the Bernardsville Inn, Bernardsville, N. J., and at the time of his death he had a roadhouse on the Rumson road near Long Branch. His son has a hotel on the Richmond turnpike, Staten Island.

Obituary Notes. A telegram was received in this city yes-A felegram was received in this city yesterday announcing the death at Cassadaga. Fla. of Dr. Emmet Densmore of 471 Park avenue. He was born on May 19, 1837, at Blooming Valley, Pa. He was the son of Joel Densmore, an inventor, and was associated with his brother James in the manufacture and introduction of the Remington typewriter, and later with his brother Amos in the manufacture and promotion of the Densmore typewriter. He studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. from the New York Medical College in 1885. Being interested in hygienic living he devoted much time to propagating his theories and for several years published in London a magazine called Natural Food, and also published a work on the subject. "How Nature Cures," and later "Consumption and Chronic Diseases." He indorsed and adopted "Simplified Spelling," and was particularly an ardent believer in the equality of the sexes. In 1907 he published his theories based on the teachings of Darwin and Spencer in a book called "Sex Equality." He leaves a widow and three children by a former wife, lanthe, Darlot and Percy, the latter a resident of Paris. erday announcing the death at Cassadaga

be better off at home, so Mr. Herher ook Mm home, at 3427 Kingsbridge wenue, The Bronx, a distance of two more niles, and then he drove to the police attains and made a report. The man truck was Vincenzo Astrui, 36 years old.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

The Goulden Measure Seems to Be Favored by Most of the Employees.

Branch No. 2 of the United States Civil service Employees Retirement Associations and Percy, the latter a resident of Paris.

Roderick B. Andrews, 69 years old, inventor of a drying kiln for lumber, died on Saturday night at Lee, Mass. He was a nephew of Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith. He was born in New Britain. For fourteen years he was at the head of street construction of Boston, and later manager of dry kiln concerns in Baltimore and New York. He originated the idea of offering a dollar for a savings bank fund for every boy who would save a dollar, an idea which has spread all over the country. He leaves a large fortune received in royalties from his inventions.

Charles R. Bohn, for the last twelve years.

inventions.

Charles R. Bohn, for the last twelve years assistant paying teller of the Chase National Bank, died Saturday evening at his home at 523 Twelfth street, Brooklyn. He was 43 years old and was born in this city. He entered the employ of the Chase bank in 1887 as a messenger and worked his way up until he became assistant paying teller. He was also the bank's expert on signatures. His funeral will take place on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.

August Heise, one of the founders of the

9:30 A. M.
August Heise, one of the founders of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, died Saturday of pneumonia, at the age of 81 years. He had been ill less than a week. Mrs. Helse, who was also a victim of pneumonia, was buried a week ago. Mr Heise was a member of the German Veterans Association and the German Benevolent Society.

Federation are in favor of a pension plan, but he did not specify the plan.

Many of the civil service employees, however, it is known, believe that the Gillett bill is the more likely to pass and are in favor of this bill with the amendments proposed. The principal amendment is a raise in pay of at least 10 per cent. for all employees in the classified civil service.

Taggart had been in the employ of the importing firm for many years. He is survived by three sons, Frederick S. Taggart, Frank C. Taggart and Donald C. Taggart.

THEY STICK TO PERSONAL TAX

STATE TAX BOARD THINK IT COULD BE EQUALIZED.

Would Like to Have One of Those Com missions Appointed to Study It-Also Have a Plan for Equalizing Realty Tax With Extension of Civil Service

Mayor Gaynor believes that the city would be benefited if the Legislature would abolish the tax here on individual personalty. The State Tax Commissioners apparently disagree with him as to the desirability of abandoning the personal tax or else construe the proposition differently. They say in a report to be submitted to the Legislature to-day that taxable personalty in the State is at least equal in value to taxable realty, while the tax collected on the former is but a small percentage of the tax on realty. They idmit that it now falls unfairly on small holders who are not astute enough to

escape it, but the report goes on to say Our observation is that the proposition to wholly abolish the taxation of persona property and place the burden upon real estate only meets with the approval of the single taxers and persons whose holdings are so largely in personal property as com-pared with their holdings in real estate that they would be personally benefited if taxes on personal property were abolished The great mass of owners of real property however, are earnestly and even bitterly opposed to the imposition of all sax burdens

upon real estate There seems to be no just reason why peronal property, which requires a very much larger expenditure of moneys raised by taxation for its preservation and protect tion than does real estate, should not bear a fair share of such tax burdens. As a matter of public policy it would be infinitely more advantageous to the general welfare of the State to encourage home building by partially exempting the home from taxation and correspondingly creasing the burdens on personal property than to increase the burdens on the to enable personal property to escape taxa

It is our belief that the solution of this question lies in the proper classification of personal property and taxing it at a fixed rate, making the rate dependent ipon the character of the property taxed o classification, dependent upon its nature and character, but make it uniform for each class throughout the entire State.

We believe that the amount of personal property which is driven from the on account of the administration of our general property tax law in the assessment hereof is a negligible quantity.

What we need in this State is equality the taxation of this class of property equality in the sense that each class of ersonal property shall be taxed upon the same basis throughout the entire State the rate of taxation should not be high but it should be uniform, and when it made uniform and reasonable the motive for removal or change of residence to evade axation will be largely eliminated.

We strongly recommend the appointmen of a commission which shall be clothed with ample power and authority to study the entire question in all its bearings and report the result of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature for its action.

'As to equalization of realty assessments visors by which tax and full value snatt be in the same ratio in all the tax districts of the county. This the board thinks could of the county. This the board thinks could be enforced by supervision in each county by a representative of the State board, a State supervisor, salary not specified, or if not so many as one for every county at least enough of them, with general jurisdiction, to do the work that the jurisdiction, to do the work that the sixty-one would preferably be employed to do. These figures are given of assessed valuations in the State in 1909: \$555 628,070 33 \$9,266,628,484 33 Real estate ...

ments.
Increase over 1908 in real estate
Increase over 1908 in personal property 6,226,226,97 155,501,873,21 any desks.

year 1911 are \$483,908,300, as compared York who is aiding and conducting this with \$465,409,600 final assessments for 1910. Among the principal assessments for this year as compared with last year

. 1	are:		mer year
i		f inal. 1910.	Tentatice.
-	American District Tele-		11011.
1	American District Tele- graph Company Automatic Fire Alarm Co. Bieecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	\$100,000 75,000	\$100,000 75,000
1	Ferry R R Co	730,000	750,000
1	Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.	7,955,000	7,250,000
-	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Sys	53,276,300	59,304,800
	Broot lyn Union Gas System	15.470.000	20,085,000
1	Bronx Traction Co Bush Terminal R. R. Co	250,000	260.000
1	Central Crosstown R. R. Co	350,000 660,000	500,000 400,000
1	Central Para, North and		W.C.C.
0	Bush Terminal R. R. Co. Central Crosstown R. R. Co. Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co. Christopher and Tenth Street	750,000	1,500,000
r	R. R. Co	1,172,000	1.172,000
1	Commercial Cable Co Coney Island and Brooklyn	430,000	430.000
1	R. R. Co.	4.036,000	4.036.000
	Consolidated Gas System Dry Dock, East Broadway	86,144,500	92,522,500
- 1	and Battery R. R. Co. Edenwald Street RallwayCo	1.400.000	1.400,000
	Edenwald Street RallwayCo	4,890,000	6,000 000
0	Edison Electric Illuminating	4,000,000	6,000 000
	Eighth Avenue R. R. Co Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn. Empire City Subway Co	12.000.000	13,900,000
1	Limited	9.192,000	10.000.000
	Flatbush Water Works Co	630,000	830,000
	Emoire City Subway Co., Limited. Flatbush Water Works Co. Fort George & Eleventh Ave. R. Co. Forty-Second Street and Grand Street Ferry R. R.	317,000	317,000
8	Forty Second Street and		
1	Co Street Ferry R. R.	1,600,000	1.200,000
1	Forty Second Street, Man-		1.500.00
1	hattanville and St. Nicho	4 204 000	
١,	las Ave. Ry. Co	4,206,000	4.600,000
. 1	Hudson and Manhattan R		
1	R Co. Harlem River and Portches ter R R. Co. Jamaica Water Supply Co. Kings County Lighting Co. Kingsbridge Railway Co.	10,900,000	11,500,000
1	ter R. R. Co.	646,000	2.070,900
	Eluga County Lighting Co.	1 300,000	600,000
t	Kingsbridge Railway Co	\$50,000 1,300,000 759,000	2,100,000 759,000
r	Long Island R. R. Co Long Island Plectric Ry. Co	1.107.700 425,000 78,512,500 20,258,000	1 822 300
,	Manhattan Ballway Co.	75 512 500	425,000
	Manhattan Railway Co. Metropolitan Street Ry Co.	20,258,000	\$1,412,500 19,200,000
i		3,056,100	19,200,000 3,056,400 367,000
4	Postal Telegraph Cable Co. New York and Harlem R. R.	360 400	367.000
s	Co	13,518,900	15,108,700
8	New York and Harlem R. R.	9,343,000	8,650,000
1	Co (City Line) New York Central and Hud son River R. R. Co		
	Son River R. R. Co New York and Queens Counts	1.679,300	4,704,800
e	R. Co.	2,275,000	1,657,500
k	New York and Queens Elec- tric Light and Power Co	400,000	
	New York Steam Co New York Telephone Co Ninth Avenue R. R. Co	509,000	722,500 509,000
	New York Telephone Co .	2,500,000	48,500,000
t	Pennsylvania Tunnel and	2,500,000	2.500,000
	Terminal Co.	15,800,000	16,000,000
•	Richmond Light and Rail		
1	road Co	550,000 4,550,000	650,000
i		196,000	4,550,000
	Third Avenue R. R. Co. Trustees of New York and Long Island R. R. Co.	7,920,000	8,300,000
	Long Island R R Co	5.551.500	5,451,500
	Twenty third Street Ry Co.	25 7500 FWW1	1.625.000
ï	Paird Venue R R Co Trustess of New York an Long Island R R Co Twenty third Street Ry Co Tailry fourth Street Cross town Ry Co Union Reliway Co. of Ne.	1,206,000	700,000
	Union Rallway to of Ne.	A.	
1	Vork elty . Westchester Electric B D	4, 120,000	4.700,000
é.	Co.	150 000	150,000
1	Youk is Rulroad Co	73,000	73,000

Magistrate Appleton in Hospitat. Magistrate Charles W. Appleton will be operated on for appendicitis in St. Luke's Hospital at 9 o'clock this morning. He went from his house to the hospital vesterday afternoon. Dr. Walton Morton of 25 West Fiftieth street will perform the operation, assisted by the family physician, Dr. Edward H. Rogers.

IT IS A FACT

That the most attractive building project ever devised can be ruined by a defective contract or an incompetent contractor-

particularly by the latter. Many owners regard the problem solved if they get a good contract. Yet this is negligible compared with the importance of employing a good contractor. Make your contract with us

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY **Building Construction** Fifty-One Wall Street

and be right on both points.

GAG RULE FOR THE HOUSE

Continued from First Page

mediately beat a retreat, but he had already grabbed two or three Repre

sentatives. Representative Burgess, a mild mannered man from Texas, made one of he hits of the night session. A motion nad been made that a quorum was not present. The House was in committee of the whole at the time, and accordingly 100 members were all that was necessary to make a quorum. The roll was called and ninety-nine responded. Representa tive Bartlett of Georgia wanted to know f Mr. Burgess was recorded as present The Chair responded in the negative Mr. Burgess started to demand recogni

"I know that Burgess was present because I sat next to him," said Mr. Bartlett.

It took fifteen minutes to decide whether Mr. Burgess, who was asleep when his name was called, was physically present for the purpose of a quorum. Precedents were examined, wild debate ensued and members lost their tempers in the controversy that was provoked because decided that although Mr. Burgess was in a somnolent state when his name was called he was actually present and could be counted in making up a quorum. This was at 4. A. M.

Representatives Martin of Colorado and Hughes of New Jersey gave a brother act in the small hours of the morning. Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania who was in the chair, was tired out and left Messrs. Hughes and Martin to their own devices. Mr. Hughes assumed that he was in the chair. He entertained motions and yileded time allowing Mr. Marin to talk on indefinitely. Mr. Martin declared that in urging the pending bill Southern members repeatedly had proested their loyalty to the Union. "Don't you know that they would not

get any money under this bill if they did not?" said Mr. Hughes. "Good God," remarked Mr. Martin, when are we to quit fighting the civi

"Let's take a vote on it," suggested dr. Hughes. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when

the agreement between Representative Mann and most of the friends of the omnibus claims bill was reached. After that Representatives Parsons and Gardper assisted by Representative Bennet of New York, started their filibuster, which continued until 3:30 this afternoon.

"I move that Massachusetts be annexed

to Canada." Representative Cole of Ohio shouted when Representative Gardier of the Old Bay State for the sixteenth time suggested the absence of a quorum. Representative Olmstead, who acted as able locally for State purposes. 631,000.00

Total of real and personal assessments real and personal assessments over 1000 in the chair. Mr. Stafford remained on guard until the appearance location. The light of dawn filtering ough the glass roof found many of th Representatives snoozing in corners or with their heads dropping on the mahog-

Representative Parsons of New York was severely arraigned by Representative Edwards of Georgia Mr. Edwards of Georgia Mr. Edwards of Georgia Mr. Edwards of House of the chamber trying to slip data and facts into the hands of one of these gentlemen on the other side who is aiding in conducting

this flibuster."
"I ask," Mr. Edwards added, "what is the connection, if any, between that lobbyist and the gentleman from New

Then ensued the following dialogue: Mr. Bennet Will the gentleman yield?

Edwards 1 will

Mr Bennet Does the gentleman have Mr. Edwards I do not

Mr. Bennet—Thank you.
Mr. Edwards—I will tell the gentleman whom I refer to if he will rise in his place and ask me. I have in my hand the very book that this lobbyist had in his hand trying to sneak into the House and into the hands of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Goulden - Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will allow me. I am from New York and I would like to ask who the gentleman is that he refers to.

Mr. Edwards I will answer. My information, from a good source, is that the gentleman from New York is Mr. Parsons. I have the book in my hand and I want to say that it was a Democraatic member of this House who discovered and ordered away from here that lobbyist sneaking to the door of this chamber trying to send this literature in to the gentleman from New York. I tell you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this committee, on the floor of this House last night the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Campbell, referred to the Southern war claims bill as a "pork barrel." How in the name of God can the people of this country respect us if we do not respect

At noon the filibuster gave way for two At noon the fillouster gave way for two hours for the delivery of eulogies on members who had died in the last year. It had not been resumed long when Representatives Parsons and Gardner gladly consented to a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Then it was that the Democratic and Republican leaders got together and agreed to adopt a gag to-morrow.

morrow.

In regard to the decision to take up all remaining measures under suspension of the rules Representative Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Com-

chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said to-night:

"While I am very much opposed to the passage of appropriation bills under suspension of the rules and without careful scrutiny it is undeniable that unless the existing rules are dispensed with from now on an extra session is inevitable. The House could not complete the business remaining before it by the fifteenth of March or possibly the first of April if conducting business in its customary way. I believe the adoption of the rule to be reported tothe first of April if conducting business in its customary way. I believe the adoption of the rule to be reported tomorrow for the enactment of all legislation under suspension and with only forty minutes of consideration for each and every measure, no matter how many millions it carries, will expedite business so as to relieve the House of any blame for an extra session should there be one." With the omnibus claims bill out of the way the House will pass under suspension of the rules the naval, diplomatic and consular, fortification, Military Academy, sundry civil and general de-Academy, sundry civil and general de-ficiency appropriation bills and confer-ence reports on those measures and on the river and harbor, legislative. Indian, Post Office, military and District of Co-lumbia appropriation bills.

LITTLETON TAKES THE FIELD

TELLS THE LEGISLATURE HE'S A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Says He Goes to the Legislature Direct Because It's the Legislature's Bustness Tells What He Believes In, Including Popular Election of Senators

Martin W. Littleton announces that ne is a candidate for United States Senator. He announces it in a letter sent to Lieutenant Governor Conway and meant to go directly to the Legislature on the ground that the Legislature is the body entitled to know it. This is the letter:

To the Hon. Thomas F. Conway, presiding: I am in receipt of a letter in which I am for United States Senator before the Legislature of the State of New York, and since the Constitution of the United States provides that United States Senators shall chosen by the Legislature of the State and the laws of the United States provide that he shall be chosen by a majority of all the votes of the joint Assembly, I deem my duty in making reply to address myself to that body, whose duty it is under the Constitution and laws to make the

Before the Legislature assembled I was asked by some of the members to declare myself a candidate for United States Senator. At that time Mr. Shepard and Mr sheehan were the active and leading candidates, and I naturally expected the choice gentlemen and hence declined to do so We are now nearing the end of the fifth eek of balloting, and it does not seem at all likely that either Mr. Shepard or Mr Sheehan will be chosen.

I have made up my mind to submit my

name as a candidate to the Legislature of the State, and in doing so I wish the members and the people who sent them here to know where I stand and for what As a Democrat I realize that the position

of the Democratic party in the country calls for the election of some one who wil not only insure peace in the party councils but whose election will be in accord with the popular will of the State. Above and beyond this purely party de

mand the problems which confront the country upon whose right solution its wel-all data, study all phases of the question, fare so greatly depends require that the furnish such information, make such re-Mr. Burgess had fallen asleep. The chair man who is called into such a high service should have the ability to understand, the courage and the freedom to advocate and the singleminded devotion to support the public interest and the public welfare. The situation in fact presents a great op-portunity for real service to the country

and the promise through that service of ncreasing strength to the Democrat The demand for such a high order of ability and character is so imperative and if heeded so promising that I do not hesitate to confess the most serious misgivings as to my own fitness, and yet I feel that a candid submission of my candithority would leave them wholly unfettered o determine whether that fitness reaches the standard which the situation so earnestly demands. To the end that no vote shall be cast for or withheld from me without a clear understanding of my views hall submit them.

Singe the time I reached my majority I have, with but one exception, supported he nominees of the Democratic party and I have a very firm belief that party government in its highest and best sense s essential in the politics of this country. Then I say highest and best sense I mean that if the Democratic party stands for the fundamental principles of the Government s earnestly supported by the sincere convictions of those who profess it and clings by sectional alliance and unhindered by aithfully to a definite group of sound party doctrines and finally always has as ts central purpose the preservation and appuilding of our country as a republic then it has a distinct and exclusive claim upon the unwavering support of every Democrat. I do not hesitate to say, on the other hand, if it ceases to stand for these hings, if it resolves itself into a mere com pination of men uttering empty shibboleths and reciting meaningless traditions, with its central purpose fixed upon the spoils ipon the loyalty of any Democrat.

The questions before the country are of

supreme importance. The primary ques-tion which is always before a member ests of the whole country. A determinaof the United States Senate is the con- tion by all representatives to hazard their stantly expanding power and jurisdiction chances of reelection in order to study and of the Federal Government in each of its to serve the vast interests of a vast and of commerce and the great agencies emloved to bring this about.

The almost infinite capacity of corpora-

tions to extend themselves, to absorb others of their kind and widely distribute values has made national in character and extent that which was a few years igo entirely local.

The great railroad systems have reached out in so many directions and across so many States and have so thoroughly eliminated competition that no one doubts seriously the power or the duty of the national Government to exercise that the place of competition between them, and the strong hand of the Government n the interest of the public, who formerly profited by the competition, must be substituted for and serve the purpose which hat competition once served.

The railroads have made the path of com-merce so easy of travel that vast industrial concerns have ceased to be local or Statewide and have become national in their extent and influence. In these industrial concerns the competitive struggle of their sarlier days has resulted in cooperation and in many instances in close combination. n so far as they have become national in character and exclusive in their conrol they too must yield to the supervision f the Government in the interests of the whole people, for whom at all times the Government must stand.

The real question of late years as to how this should be accomplished has provoked sharp and bitter dispute. There are those who claim that the Government possesses the power inherently to extend itself by development. I prefer to believe that the power necessary to maintain this super-vision should be conferred upon the Governnent in the manner provided by the Constitution and should not be twisted and tortured out of wholly inadequate existing power.

I believe that sound statesmanship de mands of us that we carefully preserve the centralized form of industry with its multiplied capacity for production and dis-tribution and that we make the centralized ndustry serve the purpose of a great civ lization by that rigid regulation which will ake out of the heart of it its corruption and strip from it its power of oppression

The fact that it will, in this view, become necessary from time to time for the Federal Government to increase its powers and en-large its supervision over these great concerns makes it more and more necessary that United States Senators should be elected directly by the people, to the end that such Senators who aid in the creatio and maintenance of this supervision in the interest of the whole people shall spring from the very will and desire of the people; and to the further end that no concern. however unbounded its power, unlimited its wealth or unscrupulous its management shall be able to control the election of these Senators except by a debauchery of the electorate, a danger not to be feared. I am therefore in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. In the next six years the United States Senate will have much to do with the tariff

question. For more than fifty years the business of this country has been invited to grow and has in fact grown up around in, but is likely to have more or less the pelicy of a protective tariff. No doubt weight coming from a Democrat whose

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t times the protection afforded has tended o breed corruption in the business protected, and no doubt in turn the busine protected has tended to breed corruption in the Government thus affording it. The Republican party in good faith extended the protection of a tariff to various industrie and those industries in return aided the Republican party in its elections. came a time, however, when the Republicar party could not succeed without the aid o these industries and when these industries could not enjoy such high protection with out the Republican party. However necessary or oppressive the duty However un become to those who must ultimately buy these industries and the Republican part n certain quarters of the country bound too close together for either to desert the other. Therefore it was too much to expect that the Payne-Aldrich bill would or could be anything but a high protective measure.

I believe there are certain carnest, high minded Republicans who deploye the pas sage of this bill and who believe that the tariff should be honestly revised. I believe that it should be dealt with resolutely by the Democratic Congress. I do not believe however, that the Government has a righ to encourage the establishment of ness under a protective system and then change its mind over night and precipitately destroy the business thus established.

It is the duty of the Government to set tle finally the method by which in future it intends to deal with the tariff, and for that purpose I am in favor of a perma-ment, well equipped tariff commission whose business it shall be to accumulate ports and render such services as Congress may require. I do believe however that there is need

of immediate action in one direction, and that is that all duties upon the necessaries of life should be removed, and as to this I would not wait for any commission to re port. It is little short of criminal to allow one man, through the direct help of the Gov ernment; to take an artificial profit out of that from which the poor of the country must feed and clothe themselves. The reciprocity treaty just concluded

my opinion, is one of the most notable achievements of statesmanship in the hisdacy to the constitutional sources of au-ltory of our country, and demonstrates publican party realize that the necessities hearing. of life must not be made the subject of artificial profit. I think there is little doubt in the mind of any one that a parcel post system

required by all the demands of business The financial system of our country presents the gravest defects, threaten the greatest of dangers and calls for the most painstaking and earnest consideration. The possibility of a panic in a pros perous country and the recurrence money disturbances readily the need of currency reform. To this subject our party should give the best of its intellect and it should be untrammelled

partisan bias.

There are other questions of great importance, such as the creation and main-tenance of our merchant marine, the fortification of the Panama Canal and others which might be mentioned. I think these, however, sufficiently illustrate my position upon the controlling questions

as to the duty of a Representative or Senator in Congress. That duty as I see it is to the whole country, and if such repreof office, it can make and enforce no claim sentative reaches the full stature of his place in the republic he must be resolute enough to encounter the criticism even three branches an expansion demanded growing country would set up a standard by the spread of business, the extension of integrity and courage to which all patriotic men could repair.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

NOT CONSIDERING LITTLETON. The Minority Talk of De Forest and Sometimes of Dix.

Politicians did not regard Mr. Littleton's letter as changing the situation even on the surface. On most joint ballots since the joint caucus of January 16 Mr Littleton has had one or two votes, but supervision which the interest of the whole rountry demands. Cooperation has taken not any other of the opposition to Mr. neither Senator Roosevelt and his friends Sheehan have seriously considered Mr. Little ton even if by the re otest chance a compromise could be effected. Assemblyman Henry A. Hollman of Nassau county, the bailiwick which last fall helped elect Mr. Littleton to Congress, was one of the bolters who remained out of the joint caucus on January 16 and so

of the joint caucus on January 16 and so also was Lieut.-Gov. Conway's Assemblyman John B. Trombly of Clinton.

Mr. Littleton's letter, it will be observed, is not addressed in terms to the Legislature, but to Mr. Conway, who as president of the Senate merely presides over that body. Only five of the twenty-nine Democratic Senators are opposed to Mr. Sheehan, as follows: Senator Roosevelt, Senator White. Senator Burd, Senator Loomis and Senator Burd, Senator Loomis and Senator Burd, Senator Loomis and Senator Loomis, after voting for Mr. Sheehan, within a few days joined the bolters.

The man Senator Roosevelt and his friends continued yesterday to hope to concentrate on is Robert W. de Forest, vice-president and general counsel of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

Representative-elect Littleton's letter revived the reports heard so frequently at Albany within the last month that Lieut.-Gov. Conway and his friends have in view two plans, one to force Gov. Dix to the front as a candidate and Mr. Conway to move up as Governor; and failing in that to try to bring about and the convergence of the try to bring about and failing in that to try to bring about and failing in that to try to bring about and failing in that to try to bring about

Gov. Dix to the front as a candidate and Mr. Conway to move up as Governor; and failing in that to try to bring about a situation by which Mr. Conway himself could be moved to the front as a candidate.

CONWAY CONVERSES WITH CARE Considers That Littleton's View Is Likely to Have More (or Less) Weight.

ALBANY, Feb. 19. Lieut .- Gov. Conway. who returned to Albany from New York city to-night, discussed in careful phrases the letter to him by Representative-elect Martin W. Littleton in which Mr. Littleton announces his candidacy for United States Senator. The Lieutenant-Gover-

"Little comment is needed on Mr. Littleton's letter. While I am an old friend of his this communication is addressed to me as presiding officer of the joint Assembly. It plainly recognizes and impliedly a serta that the candidate who received a majority vote in the Democratic caucus cannot after five weeks of balloting rightfully insist that the participants in the caucus should be further oound by caucus action to support him.

"This view may or may not be acquiesced in, but is likely to have more or less FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-248 W. 324 St. weight coming from a Demograt Whose Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 224 Chapels.

views and popularity resulted in his elec-tion to Congress from a strongly Repub-lican district.

"While I have decided views on the situation I feel I cannot with propriety situation I feel I cannot with propriety express them because of my position as Lieutenant-Governor and presiding officer of the Senate and also of the joint Assembly, much as I would like to do so.

Assembly, much as I would like to do so as a Democrat who fully expressed his views in the last campaign.

"Mr. Littleton's open declaration of his candidacy at this time and clear expression of his views on many of the major of the parameter o

careful consideration by the legislators whose duty it is to select a United States Senator, Senator George B. Burd, the insurgent Senator George B. been voting for Mr.

from Erie, who has been voting for Mr Littleton, was one of the few legislators around Albany to-night. Senator Rurd said he had heard of the Littleton letter and hoped it would get the Congressman some more votes to-morrow Senator Burd was telling his friends that he looked for a break in the deadlock in about te-days, but he was not furnishing any strong basis for the claim.

NO FRICTION IN DIN'S CABINET.

Supt. Treman Says the Members Are in Complete Accord on the Senatorship

ITHACA, Feb. 19. "There is no friction in Gov. Dix's cabinet caused by the con test for the Senatorship," said Charles F. Treman, Superintendent of Public Works, Treman, Superintendent of Fullic Sorss, who spent the week end in this city at his home. Mr. Treman denied the report that Thomas M. Osborne and William Church Osborn were at odds with him because of his alleged going over to Murphy and supporting Sheehan. He said his own attitude on the Senatorship

had not been changed at all.

"As a mailer of fac," he said, "the men associated with the Governor are in complete accord. The Senatorial situation is practically unchanged. There is apparently much less discussion about it is Albany than in other paris of the State The legislators seem to have accepted the situation as one that can only be solved by time and they are now devoting their attention to the legislative work. The leaders of the Legislature say that the work of the session is further advanced at the present time than in any Legislature in recent years.

TRADES THAT ARE HAZARDOUS. Unions Urged to Send Delegates to Wain-

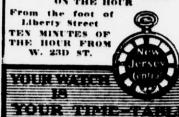
weight Liability Commission's Hearing. The unions in the building trades reported vesterday that they have received a circular letter from Roswell D. Tompkins, secretary of the New York Building Trades Council, representing the build-ing trade unions, urging them to send representatives to the hearing of the Wain-wright Liability Commission which be-gins to-day at the Metropolitan Life Build-ing. The circular says that it is of the ing. The circular savs that it is of the ing. The circular says that it is of the highest importance for unions in trades that are hazardous to have delegates present so as to be ready to give data as to the risks in their respective trades.

A standing committee of a number of unions in trades which are looked on as hazardous which has been preparing data for five or six weeks will attend the hearing.



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DIED.

ANDERSON .- Suddenly, on February 19, 1911. 61 Ormond. Fla., John Anderson, son of the late General Samuel J. and Jane Dow Anderson. of Portland, Me., in the 58th year of his age Interment at Portland.

BOHN - Suddenly, on February 18, Charles R-Hohn, in his 41st year, beloved husband of Dorothy Sammis Bohn. There survive him his widow, two daughters, Edith W and Mrs. Harry Usher, and a son, George I. Funeral services at his late residence. 323 12th st. Brook lyn. February 20, 930 P. M. Relatives a of friends invited. Interment Cypress Hills Cometery. Tuesday, February 21, in the forence. BRADFORD.—At Montelair, N. J., on Februar 18, 1911, Amory Howe Bradford, D. D. in 16

65th year of his age. Funeral services at the First Congregationa Church, Montelair, N. J., on Wednesia. February 22, at 10 A. M.

DENSMORE.—At Cassadaga. Fig. Februare 14 1911, Dr. Emmet Deasmore of New York city Notice of funeral hereafter. MORRIS. - Stuart Morris, aged 60 years Funeral at "The Funeral Church," 141 and 24 West 23d St. (Prank E. Campbell, Bldg. RICHARDS, -Suddenly on February 18, 1911, 81

New York, Fanny A., wife of the late Joseph H. Richards, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her sea. J. A. Richards, 231 Claremont av., Montelatr. N. J., 2 P. M. Monday, February 20

TAGGART.-On Saturday, February 18, 1911, 8 his home, Westfield, N. J., Frank A. Taggari Funeral services Tuesday evening at 5. Intel-ment Wednesday morning at Greenwood. WALLNER. In Norwich, Conn., on February 1

1911, Eugene Wailner. Funeral services at Park Congregational Church, Tuesday after noon, February 21, 3 o'clock. WELLS On Saturday, February 18, at Roose velt Hospital, Christian, beloved daughter of Stewart B, and the late Lemuel B. Wells Funeral private.

UNDERTAKERS.